THE NECESSARY STEPS,

say very briefly.

In response to your request for a state-

ment of my views as to what steps could be taken to increase the manufacturing

business of the city of Richmond, 1 will

The requisites for a manufacturing city

First. An abundance of power to drive machinery, obtained and furnished at

reasonable prices.
Second. Abundant transportation facili-

ties to bring the raw material to your doors, and to carry your products to the

consumer.
Third. An intelligent population, able to compete successfully with other manufacturing communities.
Fourth. That the climate and other advantages should make the city a comfortable and desirable place of residence.

As to the first southerment.

carnestly recommended.
Fourth-Richmond is universally con

sidered a comfortable and desirable place

for residence. Its climate is unsurpassed. It is situated midway between the

long and inhospitable winters of the North and the oppressive, enervating summers of the South. Its religious and

North and the oppressive, enervating summers of the South. Its religious and social advantages charm all strangers and sojourners in our midst.

In education we are moving fairly well, but can do better.

With these advantages, it is a fact that all the available population of this city is engaged in manufacturing, and our growing industries are constantly making fresh demands for labor. There is plenty of room for more labor, for more people. More labor and more people will make greater production and wealth. In order to attract more people, you must make known your advantages. What does a merchant do attract his customers? He advertises.

What does a man do who wants help in his business? He advertises.

What should a city do that wants more people? Advertise.

JAMES H. DOOLEY.

people? Advertise, JAMES H, DOOLEY,

MUST HAVE GOOD LAWS,

H. L. Cabell
The growth, power and prosperity of
the city depend upon laws that are fixed
and certain. First and foremost, we need
men who are able by their brains and
work to produce wealth, and then we
need means of exchanging this wealth
with others. That is to say, a city to
be great requires nothing but the power
to produce wealth and a location that
favors trade, it is easy enough to state
these propositions, but it is far from
easy to make them actual facts. How
can Richmond increase its power of producing wealth and how can it increase
its trade after the wealth has been produced? If we can answer these questions successfully and make the answers
living forces, Richmond can grow by
leaps and bounds.

leaps and bounds.

First. I would say that nothing is more important than the active interest of tax payers in how the taxes are levied, what payers in how the taxes are levied, what he whom dishurs-

payers in how the taxes are tower, which they are used for and by, whom disbursed. Taxation should be levied with the least possible restriction upon wealth-producing enterprises. It is true there is no perfect system of taxation, but there are many obvious defects in administration.

there are many obvious defects in admin-letration of the existing systems. The first object of tax payers should be to carefully guard the levying of taxes and their disbursement. The active and vig-ilant interests of the public in the matter of city government would do more than any other one thing to make Richmond what it naturally should be—A City of

any other one thing to the A City what it naturally should be A City what it naturally should be A City what it naturally should be a control of homes would creat the control of the cont

labor a city of homes would create?
Without labor even the humblest enterprise would have to stop, but with diversified labor such as thousands of fami-

owers within your soul. In other words,

Our Lord urges in us a well-defined

duty. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of

God and His Righteousness." He means

H. L. Cabell

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1904.

519 East Broad Street.

Public Schools and Democracy.

We print elsewhere to-day an interest. ing communication from Mr. Charles S. Dana, of New York, in reply to some remarks of ours in a recent issue on the subject of popular education. First of all, our correspondent expresses surprise that this paper should have "attacked the American public school system." But there is no occasion for surprise, for The Times-Dispatch has not done so. On the contrary, we have given system our cordial support, and we think our readers will bear evidence to the fact that our record on this subject is good. We have simply called attention to what we believe to be dangers in the system of educating the children at the public expense, and warned the public against

Our correspondent cannot understand why we should hold, on the one hand, that the public school system is a public necessity; and, on the other, that it is un-American and undemocratic. We reply that it is a public necessity because, in a popular government where practically all the males over twenty-one years of age are permitted to vote, there must be an educated suffrage. This, apart from the fact that education is necessary to the industrial, intellectual and moral development of a nation. In our opinion, it would be better if the children of the United States could be educated in private schools, but as there are many poor children in the hand whose parents are unable to pay tuition, these children would grow up in ignorance if the government did not, at its own expence, supply the means of instruction. Therefore, as education is a necessity of civilization, and especially of demoin the United States would not receive an education except it were provided by the government, the public school system becomes a public necessity, and is, in one sense, an aid to democracy.

Nevertheless, in principle, the public school system is undemocratic, because man's child. The system is socialistic. and the principles of socialism are as for removed from the principles of democracy as the East is from the West, Even in a democracy there must be some institutions that are more or less sccialistic; some institutions that must be held by the public in common, and all there should be as little as possible of socialism and as much as possible of

The public school system, we repeat, Admit that it is right to tax the whole people to educate the children of the poor, and it is but a step further to say that it is right for the government to supply the children with books and clothing and even with food, in order that they may be educated.

Again, admit that it is right for the State to assume the education of the children intellectually, and it is but a step farther to the proposition, which has and in accordance with public policy for the State to assume the moral and religious instruction, and even the political instruction of the children.

Now, if we are to have such a system in this land; if the government should take complete control of the children and undertake to stand to them "in loco parentis," educating them, clothing and feeding them, instilling into their hearts and minds morals, religion and ideas of government, it would not be many generations before we should have a government utterly different from democracy; we should have either an absolute menarchy or complete socialism,

It is against these bendencies that The Times-Dispatch has given warning. We wish to preserve all that is good in the public school system; to conduct the act ools on conservative lines, and to avoid extreme measures which the overzealous friends of public education are forever demanding. It is not necessary to go to the extremes which we have pointed out, but there is a dangerous tendency in that direction, and it is against all such tendencies that we give warning and shall continue to do so, notwithstanding that The Times-Dispatch is the friend and champion and earnest supporter of the public school system.

Women at Work. After the recent disaster in Chicago, many young women known as society women were found in the various hospitals working most faithfully in minis-

sering to the wounded and in alding the

others in their search for missing rela-

There are some society women, so-called, who spend most of their time in frivolous amusements, but many of them, and in this community most of them, are carnest workers in churches and in the various charitable institutions of the city. The paster of a prominent Richmond church said some time ago that he never called upon the society women of his congregation in vain, that when he asked for their help he received it willingly and cheerfully, and could always depend upon them to discharge faithfully and efficiently the work demanded of them.

We think the records will show that in every Richmond church the society wemen are actively engaged in the work of the church, being prominent memhers of the various church organizations and frequently loading in movements. As for the charitable institutions of whatever character outside of the churches, we know the society wemen take an active part and contribute their fair share to the work.

This is not said, of course, in disparagement of women whose names do not figure conspicuously in the society columns of the newspapers, for they, too, are doing their work honestly and nobly. Our purpose is to remove an erroneous impression. We cite the facts to show that a good woman may attend to her social duties without neglecting the duties of home and church, and the calls which needy humanity make upon her.

One of our Northern exchanges reports a woman as having said that dolls are passing; that "the time is coming in this strange old world when the children will no longer play with dolls."

It is to be hoped that that time will never come, for when it does girls will not be girls, and they will lose a most valuable training which playing with dolls gives them. Doll playing develops the motherly instinct in the girl, makes her tender-hearted and gives her a certain sense of responsibility.

A little girl, however young, she may be, when given the care of a doll, beslows upon it much of that motherly affection and nurture that the mother bestows upon her babe. Many a girl under ten years of ago has played the part of mother, and played it successfully, to her younger briohers an dsisters, and has brought them up with a mother's cure,

Some time ago in conversation with a young married woman in this city, she incidentally mentioned that she had reared her younger brother, the mother having died when they were young, and that, although there was very little difference in their ages, and although the boy is now much larger than she, never had he disobeyed her in any essential. It is unnecessary to say that boy has been well reared, and that he is to-day an honored member of society.

We did not ask the question, but we have no doubt that this woman played with dolls when she was a child, and that it had much to do with developing in her the motherly instinct and in fitting her for the care of her younger

Love of dolls and play with dolls is an instinct with little girls, and it should be encouraged.

New Gas-Holder.

It seems there is a good prospect that the Finance Committee of the City Council will recommend an appropriation for the construction of a gas-holder in the West End.

We know few better ways in which city money could be expended at this time. A new holder is needed, because the present storage enpacity of the gas works is entirely too small, and because, with present arrangements, there is necessarily an unsatisfactory distribution of Richmond now has are barely more than sufficient to store the gas consumed from day to day. If an accident were to happen at the works and stop all manufacturing, even for a few days, the result would be a serious inconvenience to is socialistic, and it will not do to push | the community. People would have to too far the principle upon which it rests. supply themselves with tailow candles of their diviner nature squandered in who rely upon gas stoves for cooking and heating purposes would be in a seri-

> Sooner or later a new gas-holder will have to be provided. It is merely a question of time, Meanwhile the city runs more or less risk by postponement or delay.

ous plight indeed.

If the Finance Committee of the City Council sees its way clear to provide the funds necessary to establish a new gas-holder, the money would be well invested, people in the West End would have a more reliable and equable supply of gas, and the danger of interruption of supply on account of breakage of machine. ry would be fortstalled to a large extent.

Taking Responsibility.

The building inspector of Baltimore, Edward D. Preston, has closed temporarily, or until the required alterations can be made, the Oriole, Monumental and Holliday Street Theatres, and has ordered Ford's and the Academy of Music to proride themselves with new electric wiring I'wo small theatres have been utterly con-

This line of action was taken with the approval of the Mayor, and was peremptory. In the end the managers of the theatres to be closed temporarily agreed to that course. Mr. Preston was Immovable; he would listen to no plea for de-

No wonder; the public holds him responsible, and after what has occurred Chicago it stands to reason that he is unwilling to take any unnecessary risk upon his own shoulders. It is a case where if there is any doubt that doubt should be solved always in favor of the-

A building inspector, or other peron, charged with seeing to the safety of theatres, halls, schools, et cetera, would meet with scant mercy from the public just now should there be within his "jurisdiction." so to speak, a repetition in any degree of the Iroquels horror. The losst he could expect would be to be

driven from office by a storm of indig-

In the case of the Iroquois disaster it appears from the evidence taken before the coroner's Jury that nearly every ordinance that had been passed for the protection of life in theatres was disregarded. The "fire-proof" curtain proved useless, there was no fire alarm box in the building, exits were bolted, fire escapes

were unfinished, etc., etc.
In fact, the so-called fire-proof building turned out to be a fire trap. A failure of the owners and proprietors to store, as required by law, gas and other explosives used in scenic arrangements not only resulted in the loss of many lives, but probably will vitiate the largest

fire insurance policy held by them. No wonder, therefore, that building inspectors are loth to take upon themselves any risks other than those imperatively imposed by law.

State Primaries.

The Democratic State Committee of Alabama met in Montgomery on Wednesday, and ordered a primary to be held on April the 11th, to nominate State officers. The State Convention will be held in Montgomery, May 26th, and will elect delegates to the National Conven-

tion, and choose presidential electors. All duly qualified white voters, who will plodge themselves to vote for the vantages should make the city a comfortable and desirable place of residence. As to the first requirement.

The James River is furnishing all the electric power for which there is demand. The water power can be, and will be, increased in proportion as it is wanted in addition to this, the coal fields of West Virginia, of Southwest Virginia, Chesterfield and Henrico afford an almost inchanstible supply of fuel. Few cities in the finited States can surpass Richmond in the cheapness and abundance of power to drive machinery.

Second—Transportation facilities.

We have the Norfolk and Western and C. & O. Rallroads to bring in the coal and iron; the R., F. & P. rallroad, the James River, the York River and Southern Rallway to bring us every variety of goods manufactured or unmanufactured. To carry our manufactures to the consumer, we have two rivers and six trunk lines which transport them on reasonable terms to all quarters of the globe.

Third—As to population.

We have a people intelligent brough, and quick to learn. We have excellent public schols, and our Mechanics' Institute to instruct them, but much more might be done in the line of technical instruction, and the enlargement of our facilities in that direction cannot be too carnestly recommended.

Fourth—Richmond is universally connominees of the party, are invited to take part in the Democratic primary.

There has been a lively discussion in Alabama whether this primary should be held in April or in August. It seems as if there are some voters in that State who are not in love with the primary system, and it has been charged, or at least insinuated, that they were favoring an August primary, not with the most patriotic motives.

There has also been some discussion in Alabama, as to whether the State would undertake the payment of the primary election expenses. We do not know how it was decided, but we have seen no statement in the newspapers that the Legislature had agreed that the State should assume this charge.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mis-sissippi and Louisiana and perhaps other States, have State primaries, and State primary election laws. In the latter respect, they are ahead of Virginia. Wo have some special laws, but no general inw covering the subject. It is to be expected, however, that the Legislature soon will supply our want in this re-

The New Library.

The State Library, under the direction of Mr. John P. Kennedy, has become a more useful, workable and creditable institution. It was always a treasure house of valuable manuscripts and books, which are being carefully catalogued and classified by the modern and scientific

In addition, the regular books of reference are now set in order in the reading room, so that the public has ready ac-

cess to them. All this required work, judgment and training, and the result has been a stimulus and an object lesson to the whole State of how a library can and should be used. The thanks of the public are properly due to those members of the Library Board who made the fight for efficiency in the library, the result of which we describe to-day in another

"First."

(Selected for the Times-Dispatch.) "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness."-St. Matt. vi: 33.

Eliminate the question of what we shall eat and what we shall drink and wherewithal shall we be clothed? and how empty and barren many lives would be! They would have no alm, or interest, or ocupation left! What would some women do if they

had not dress to contrive and talk about? What would a large majority of men do If they had not money to think and plan about, or the gratification of appetite, or the pursuit of pleasure? Multitudes would be found mentally,

morally and spiritually bankrupt, aimless, drifting with all the blessed possibilities

The question here presented is God's Kingdom and His righteousness. They really one. Righteousness is the wedding garment which admits to the marriage supper of the King's Son. It s that which God provides, and we accept through faith in our Lord Jesus

Righteousness must be developed, like the Illy's beauty, from within. We must feel our need of this enternal purity, or we ennnot get it.

We can create for ourselves a certain kind of goodness or morality which will pass current among them. But what of the secret deeds which we would blush to have the world know?

What of the low desires in which we would indulge if we dared? What of the nateful thoughts and feelings which only the restraint of outward decency keeps

No man can honestly carry the lamp of truth down into the secret chambers of his soul and fall to perceive that his nature is unholy.

He needs to be renewed dally, in his mind: we must seek our highest development of purity in Christ. For I must not only avoid evell, I must

abhor it. I must in all honesty recoil from the very thought or suggestion of evil. must be in hearty sympathy with all that is good and pure and noble and true, and at war with all that is earthly sensual, devilish. This is the only robe which admits to the Kingdom of God. Society has its superficial standard, but this is the rigid law of God's righteous

By constant communion with Him, and moving in the line of His appointments. we may ripen in character and reflec more and more His righteousness. Here then is the goal set before us and the path which leads to it.

It is the one thing needful, because it alone survives an eternal treasure when the world with its power and glories shall have passed away. It is the true Kingdom of God reared up by silent, unseen

HOW TO MAKE RICHMOND GROW AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER. In Dixio Lana

MAJOR JAMES H. DOOLEY, One of Richmond's Leading Financiers.

James H. Dooley

MR. EDWARD A. EVANS.

ment. Second. Homes, not houses.

NEED A CIVIC LEAGUE,

Replying to your inquiry, how to make

to say I think we need an organization

make welcome and enthusiastic members

cost of \$3,000,000. New York acquired Central Park-

scres-at a cost of \$12,500,000. The annual income to the city derived from the enhanced value of adjacent property is

. Charles B. Cook

Director of the Local Weather Burcau.

Discussed by

MR. HENRY L. CABELL.

President of the Chamber of Commerce.

MR. CHARLES B. COOKE, President of Real Estate Trust Company.

lies would furnish, we can successfully carry on all branches of manufacturing. And why not? We have an unsurpassed lecation in point of climate, food, transportation facilities, and nearness to coal and cotton fields. In response to such advantages where labor is also present manufacturing industries naturally arise. But to insure great prosperity along the time of manufacturing, it should be the effort of the entire community to offer every facility to those wishing to acquire manufacturing sites. With such a spirit in the community, it would be a foregone conclusion that Richmond would get many manufacturing plants, which are now being established disawhere.
With this much accomplished, we would then have only to give our careful attention to the means of distribution of our products and our growth would be assured.

Let us sum up what we need in the ball, Majestic, Marion and Pledmont ho-tels and the beautiful Carnegie Library, and all this in a smaller city than Blub-

nond. Let your civic pride be awakened and do something for the old city. CHAS, B, COOKE. OUR SUPERB CLIMATE,

Edward A. Evans Edward A. Evans
No consideration of the merits of any
city as a place of permanent residence
would be complete that did not take into
acount its climatic conditions. It is well
settled that nowadays no man who of
his own choice locates anew either for
pleasure or business, particularly the
former, does so without informing himself on this important point.

It becomes therefore, desirable to see

self on this important point.

It becomes, therefore, desirable to see what the advantages of Richmond are in this respect and show they compare with those of other cities along the Allantic seaboard. It is, of course, hardly possible in a necessarily brief statement to First. Civic Interest in city governsible in a necessarily brief statement to convey an impression that will be in full correspondence with all the facts. There are certain conditions, however, which are recognized as essential to a desirable climate, and these only will be looked to. They are:

1. Abundant sunshine.
2. Temperatures of moderate values ranging within moderate limits.
3. Comparative freedom from frequent or severa storms. Second. Homes, as Third. Manufactures. Fourth. Transportation. Co-operation and public spirit can and will gain all this for us and much more.

H. L. CABELL.

Richmond a better city to live in, I beg to say I think we need an organization to crystalize that sentiment which already exists here, and put it to work to accomplish something. There abould be a business men's league or civic improvement league, as in other cities. These civic improvement leagues are nothing more nor less than a band-of loyal citizens working for one common cause; namely, the betterment, beautifying and upbuilding of their homes and the city in which they live. It does not require education or book learning; the children make welcome and enthusiastic members: it is an education in itself; neither is it a new or theoretical undertaking. Its oba new or theoretical undertaking. Its objects have been tried and put into successful operation in all the large cities of the United States and in hundreds of

2. Tomperatures of moderate values ranging within moderate limits.

3. Comparative freedom from frequent or severe storms.

The first qualification tends to mental equilibrium, or exhiluration, thereby producing beneficial physical effects. Certainly nothing is more cheering than a bright, pleasant day and few things more depressing than a gloomy one. It has been truly said that "man is the creature of environment." He is pessimistic or optimistic according to the state of the weather. For example, statistics show suicide to be comparatively rare in regions having a high percentage of sunshine, while in countries less fortunately situated in this respect, the crime may be said to be frequent, becoming significantly so during periods of duil weather.

Mild and equable temperatures and a low percentage of storm frequency both tend to physical equilibrium.

Climatically, Richmond occupies a sort of middle ground. It is well removed from the track of greatest storm frequency on the North (the Great Lakes and the New England States), and nearly equaly so from the path of storms moving from the far Bouthwest and the West guilf region up the Mississippl Valley; but in their onward movement these disturbances sometimes produce foul weather in this section. There remains then but one type, the tropical storm, or West Indian hurricane, popularly, but erroneously, termed "equinoctial," from which we may expect entended periods of bad weather, and they are so rare in this latitude as hardly to constitute a factor in the determination of our climate. The remaining, or temperature, essential is one that may readily be met. Rapid and deelded fluctuations in temperature in any section are dependent largely upon the proximity of the section to the path of greatest storm frequency. Thus in winter it is by no means uncommon to see outlined in the Lake region as storm depression that is causing rapidly rising temperature throughout the Mississippi and Ohlo valleys, and the Lake region of its a cold wave is advancing, the of the United States and in hundreds of small villages throughout the country. Boston has accomplished wonders in civic improvement. In 1880 she had a little over 200 acres in purks. In 1891, the Metropolitan Park Commission was created by the State. They acquired in and around Boston woods reservation 7,300 acres, river banks containing 1,781 acres, sea shore containing 7.3-4 miles; in all 9,247 acres, at a cost of \$7,760,000, bosides 23.2-3 miles of boulevards at a cost of \$3,000,000. hanced value of adjacent property is \$2,500,000.
Chicago has a hundred miles, of boule-vards connecting her parks. St. Louis purchased and equipped Forest Park—1,371 acres—next to the largest park in the world, where the World's Fair is to be held, at an expense of \$2,250,000. Kansas City, with a population of only 150,000, owns 2,000 acres of parks and boule-vards, costing \$4,000,000 , every dollar of which was raised by special tax on lands within the park district. Harrisburg, Pa., a city of barely 50,000 population, very similar to Richmond in its surrounding, in that she was surrounded by an open sewer. Paxton Creek, which empties into the Susquehanna river, similar to Bacon Quarter Branch, which empties into the Susquehanna river, similar to Bacon Quarter The Harrisonburg Municipal League brought to the attention of her citizens

mon to see outlined in the Lake region a storm depression that is causing ranjelly rising temperature throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and the Lake region, while but a little to the westward of it a cold wave is advancing, the effect of which is twenty-four hours later to be felt in an equally rapid fall to temperatures near, and sometimes below, zero throughout most of the districts that were but the day before under the induence of abnormally warm weather. Richmond, by reason of its protected situation, escapes the decided effects of most of these violent changes, and while we must in candor confess that most of the cities of the south of us also do, yet our latitude gives us a more desirable degree of warmth than can be expected from the normally higher temperature prevailing to the south of us. As for more northerly points, the disparity is so great that it would be hardly fair to draw a comparison. Branch, which empties into the Jam.-2. The Harrisonburg Municipal League brought to the attention of her citizens the constant menace of an epidemic from these unsentiary conditions and the drinking of muddy water. They raised \$5,000 and employed three experts of national reputation to come and tell them what to do: the result was they raised another \$5,000 to carry on a campaign of education, elected a new lot of city officers and bonded the city for a \$1,000,000 to carry off the improvements recommended, which they are now doing. Many instances might be cited but space forbids. Suffice it to say Richmond offers golden opportunities for betterment. Her citizens should wake uplook around, shake off their lethargy and put their shoulders to the wheel to make Richmond a beautiful city to live in, and not sit idly by and see her best residential districts ruined by building houses that other cities by their city code and building ordinances forbid.

We have only to turn to our neighbor and sister city, Atlania, to blush with shame at our slothfulness.
She has a million dolar capitol building.
She has seven giant office buildings—She building office and building office and the content of the districts that twere but the day before under the independence of abnormally warm weather.
Richmond, by reason of its pretented situation, escapes the decided effects of the cites of the day for each that candor confess that most of the cites of the say for each very most of the cities of the south of us. As for more norther of the south of us. As for more norther of the south of us. As for more norther of the south of us. As fo

tion.

Richmond—Spring, 55:5; Autumn, 61:5; Winter, 36:7; annual, 58:4.

Reviewing our climate and comparing it with others of which experience has been had during many years of service and in many sections of country from the northwest border to the gulf of Mexico and the Rockies to the Atlantic, I feel that I may fairly claim for it a degree of solubrity and healthfulness unsurpassed solubrity and healthfulness unsurpassed by any other city on the Atlantic coastal plain.

next spring. By this token we will have

Newport News could not do without i

any longer, and now she has arranged

for another launching. The new Charles

ton is the duck to take to the water this

The new Legislature will meet on the

13th, but only the superstitious will be

superstitious about the date and predict

Every town in the country as big as

fact is that Mr. Roosevelt is uneasy

Eggs are sixty cents a dozen in Ney

They can't very well afford to block

the canal, the Democrats in Congress

The cold snup is encouraging

about that man Hanna.

he industrious hen.

biscuits to burn this year.

E. A EVANS

**** Atlanta Journal; Now the House Democrats want a lot of congressmen investigated anont this postell muss. These investigations had better stop right where they are. It's setting so the whole country has an unwholesome mania of interest as to what is going to happen next.

Charleston News and Courier:
The best speech at the McClellan' dinner in New York on Monday night was made by Hichard Olivey, of Massachusetts, in which he discussed with great frankness the ruinous foreign policy upon which the present administration has entered, in defiance of all precedent, and without any regard to the interest of this country or the rights of others.

Trend of Thought

Personal and General.

Why, some people ask, are American sympathies with Japan rather than with Russia? Jupan has been embracing the

as well as a ruler, musician, poet, scientist, etc. He has drawn plans for a fivereated automobile of eight-horse power The Kaiser will use it in his outing The machine is being made at Cologne.

The average American makes twentyof these trips are exceedingly short, yet the average American gets on the train ten times oftener than does his

We Americans write about forty letters, year, and that average equals forty, ser cent. of all the letters writen in the vorid. We surely are a corresponding of. There are about 8,300,000,000 letters year written in English, 1,410,000,000 in German 1,000,000,000 in French, 220,000,000 in Italian, 200,000,000 in Russian, 120,000,000 in Spanish, 100,000,000 in Dutch, 80,000,000 in Scandinavian, and 24,000,000 in Portuges.

The Rev. Henry De Long, a Methodist The Rev. Henry De Loug, a matnouss preacher of Council Blufts, was brought up as a Mormon, his parents having become imbued with the teachings of Bringhum Young. They lived at Nauvoo, Ill., but later moved further west. In after years the young man became a professional gambler in Council Blufts, One evening he agreed to help break up

SINCE THE WAR Prescription 100,384"

Rhoumatism and its Blood Relations at druggists, 75c, Bottle, Poetal brings booklet. WE. H. MULLER, University Place, New York.

Attanta Constitution:
The Democratic party has resolved itself into one great aggressive and harmonious "get-logethor" club. There will
be no desorters and stragglers from the
ranks this year.

Florida Times-Union:
Those who wish to know what war really means, need only observe the sort of people who are anxious to see the country dip into its horrors for revenue only.

Birmingham Nows; 1t doesn't make so much difference from what State the nominee halls. The essential think is what States he can

From the Church Papers.

From the Church Papers.

One thing that impresses us about time in that we have a great deal of it. It is one of the common errors, and one of the false pretenses of many. As TO that they have so little time. Time. But, in fact, a day is a great deal of time. One may do so many things. And happily the greatest things one can ever do require the shortest amount of time. To turn the face each morning toward things good and right, to form a definite purpose of high living to offer a prayer from the heart, to put the hand in the great, strong hand of the one Saviour and Friend-these things, the greatest and most far-reaching, can be done in a moment. Earthly and material things may require much time; but the spiritual things, which are by far the most important, and make the deepest impress on character and life, are done while the grain of sand falls in the hour-glass.—Central Presbyterian.

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A gontleman traveling in England was enjoying one of those coaching trips for, which that country is famous. He was sitting on the box with NO SHIRKS the driver and his attention the ladver that seemed to be shirking his part of the work. "That horse does not seem to draw much," he remarked to the driver. "Not an inch, sir," was the reply. "Wyl do you have, him, then?" "Well, you see, sir, this here's a four-horse coach and he counts for one of 'cm." Of many a church it might be said, "This is a church of three hundred or five hundred and this man or this woman counts for one." And if that is all the church is for, if all that is desired is a show, a dress-parade, why the man or woman that doesn't pull an inch is perhaps as good as any other. But the true Church of Josus Christ, as we know, is made up only of those who pull their part of the load. In that church there is no place for the shirk, as there is no place for the shirk, as there is no place for the shirk, as there is no place for the many mansions. There, as here, it is the workers that count. All the rest go to their own place. "The wheat and tares grow together here until the har vest, but then comes the separation. The wheat is gathered for the garner, All the remainder is destroyed. No shirks in heaven.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

A quiet hour spent with God at the bently.

A quiet hour spent with God at the beginning of the day is the best beginning for the tolls and cares of active business. A brief season of MORNING prayer, looking above for PRAYER. the wisdom and grace and strength, and seeking for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, helps is to carry our religion into the business of the day. It brings joy and peace within the heart. And as we place all our concerns in the care and keeping of the Lord, faithfully striving to do His will, we have a joyful trust that, however dark or discouraging events may appear, our Father's hand is guiding everything, and will give the wisest direction to all our tolls-Philadelphia Methodist.

Russia crushes the Finn, makes the Jews serfs, and stifles the individual.

'Most Rev. J. J. Harty, Archbishop of Manila, is making rapid progress in the study of Spanish, which language he began to master the very day of his appointment,

We Americans write about forty letter

Strange But True.

One evening he agreed to help break up a revival meeting, which was to be held by a travelor preacher, but instead he became converted. That was forty years ago and almost continuously ever since he has been preaching. Five years ago he was appointed Sunday school missionary of the Mothodiat Church, and now he is known all over Jowa.

NOW OVER 40 YEARS -AND LIKELY T

Naturally, the plumber is a cold weather bull when it comes down to business. And they do say also that a hard win-

it should be first in authority. Among the various interests which crowd into our lives, it must be the sovereign principle of thought, desire, action. Conhow many other considerations, daily claim our submission, you will un-

it is character.

derstand how this rule must work, We constanty ask ourselves in matters pertaining to business, family, or social life: "Will this, or that scheme pay? Will it give me pleasure? Will it advance my children? Is it expedient? Can I afford it? Will I get honor by it?

What will people say?" But Our Saviour commands before we take a step forward in any course of action, that we shall ask the single question, "Is it right?" And determine our con-

duct by the answer. The duty we owe to God is to be our concern, in the rearing of our children, the arrangement of our lives, the transaction of our business, our atti tude in friendship and pleasures. Other questions may and will arise afterwards but their position and importance must be tested by this supreme and inflexible

It must be first, to produce a beautiful harmony in life, and fulfill our destiny. How is it with you? What place has Remember the crown refused by the frozen ground in the winter is the fore-God's Kingdom in your life, and plans?

gleanings of the muck-rake. Will you

ing.
She has seven glant office buildings—
She has seven glant office buildings—

She has seven giant office buildings— The Equitable, eight stories; The Eng-lish American, cleven stories; The Aus-toll, nine stories; The Prudential, ten stories; The Peters, eight stories, and The Century, twolve stories, and The Empire, fourteen stories, besides the

Empire, fourteen stories, besides the Grand Opera House, the Aragon, Kim-

In a letter to the January number of The Bookman, Thomas Nelson Page says his estimate of the reviews of his last "is that about one-third of them are entirely flattering; one-third damn it heartily and completely, while the remaining one-third make a serious effort at real criticism. So, many of them must have been about right."

From these reviews he is "confirmed in the opinion to which he has long been inclined," that the taste for books is within 'certain limits as personal "as the taste for materal food." He adds that such measure of success as he has had has surprised him "quite as much as it could have surprised any one else," Althan they do find.

Before another week shall be gathered among the back numbers it will probably be Major-General Wood, with a big M and a big G.

It has long been a maxim or a superstition among Virginia farmers that much

well, as Manchester, for instance, is preparing against a duplcation of the Chicago horror. At Hammersmith, England, an antiswearing league has been formed. this or a change of the name of the town. All jesting and "projecting" aside, the

though he believes that he has never slurred any piece of work, or let a place go out of his hands until he had done his best on it at that time, as soon as it appeared in print he found a thousar things he could have bettered, and therefore he is rather glad that the critical in general find no more fault with him

ter precedes a great fruit year.

foolish man, who preferred the paltry runner of an enormous wheat crop the

had things.